MARCH 10, 1768. THE NUMBER 877.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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LETTERS

From a FARMER in Pennſylvania *to the inhabitants of the* Britiſh *colonies.*

LETTER IX.

My dear Countrymen,

I HAVE made ſome obſervations on the PURPOSES for which money is to be levied upon us by the late act of Parliament. I ſhall now offer to your conſideration ſome further reflections on that ſubject; and, unleſs I am greatly miſtaken, if theſe purpoſes are accompliſhed, according to the *expreſſed* intention of the act, they will be found effectually to *ſuperſede* that authority in our reſpective Aſſemblies which is eſſential to liberty. The queſtion is not whether ſome branches ſhall be lopt off; the axe is laid to the root of the tree, and the whole body muſt infallibly periſh if we remain idle ſpectators of the work.

No free people ever exiſted, or can ever exiſt, without keeping, to uſe a common but ſtrong expreſſion, "the purſe ſtrings" in their own hands. Where this is the caſe, *they* have a *conſtitutional check* upon the Adminiſtration, which may thereby be brought into order *without violence*; but where ſuch a power is not lodged in the *people* oppreſſion proceeds, uncontrouled in its career, until the governed, tranſported into rage, ſeek redreſs in the midſt of blood and confuſion.

The elegant and ingenious Mr. *Hume*, ſpeaking of the *Anglo Norman* government, ſays: "Princes and Miniſters were too ignorant to be themſelves ſenſible of the advantage attending an equitable adminiſtration, and there was no eſtabliſhed council or *aſſembly* WHICH COULD PROTECT THE PEOPLE, and BY WITHDRAWING SUPPLIES regularly and PEACEABLY admoniſh the King of his duty and ENSURE THE EXECUTION OF THE LAWS."

Thus this great man, whoſe political reflections are ſo much admired, makes *this power* one of the foundations of liberty.

The *Engliſh* hiſtory abounds with inſtances proving that *this* is the proper and ſucceſsful way to obtain redreſs of grievances. How often have Kings and Miniſters endeavoured to throw off this legal curb upon them, by attempting to raiſe money by a variety of inventions, under pretence of law, without having recourſe to Parliament? And how often have they been brought to reaſon, and peaceably obliged to do juſtice, by the exertion of this conſtitutional authority of the people, veſted in their repreſentatives?

The inhabitants of theſe colonies have, on numberleſs occaſions, reaped the benefit of this authority *lodged in their Aſſemblies.*

It has been for a long time, and now is, a conſtant inſtruction to all Governours *to obtain a* PERMANENT *ſupport for the offices of government*; but, as the author of "the Adminiſtration of the Colonies" ſays, "this order of the Crown is generally, if not univerſally, rejected by the Legiſlatures of the colonies."

They perfectly know *how much* their grievances would be regarded if they had *no other* method of engaging attention than by complaining. Thoſe who rule are extremely apt to think well of the conſtructions made by themſelves in ſupport of their own power. *Theſe* are frequently erroneous, and pernicious to thoſe they govern. Dry remonſtrances, to ſhow that ſuch conſtructions are wrong and oppreſſive, carry very little weight with them, in the opinion of perſons who gratify their own inclinations in making theſe conſtructions. *They* CANNOT underſtand the reaſoning that oppoſes *their* power and deſires; but, let it be made *their intereſt* to underſtand ſuch reaſoning, and a *wonderful light* is inſtantly thrown upon the matter, and then rejected remonſtrances become as clear as * "proofs of holy writ."

The three moſt important articles that our Aſſemblies, or any Legiſlatures, can provide for, are, firſt, the defence of the ſociety; ſecondly, the adminiſtration of juſtice; and, thirdly, the ſupport of civil government.

Nothing can properly regulate the expenſe of making proviſion for theſe occaſions but the *neceſſities* of the ſociety, its *abilities*, the *convenience* of the modes of levying money among them, the *manner* in which the laws have been executed, and the *conduct* of the officers of government, *all which* are circumſtances that *cannot* poſſibly be properly *known* but by the ſociety itſelf; or, if they ſhould be known, *will not* probably be properly *conſidered* but by that ſociety.

If money be raiſed upon us by others, without our conſent, for our "defence," thoſe who are the judges in *levying* it muſt alſo be the judges in *applying* it. Of conſequence the money *ſaid* to be taken from us for our defence *may be employed* to our injury: We may be chained in by a line of fortifications, obliged to pay for the building and maintaining them, and be told that they are for our defence. With what face can we diſpute the fact, after having granted that thoſe who *apply* the money had a right to *levy* it? For ſurely it is much eaſier for their wiſdom to underſtand how to apply it in the beſt manner than how to levy it in the beſt manner. Beſides, the *right of levying* is of infinitely more conſequence than *that of applying*. The people of *England*, who would burſt out into fury if the Crown ſhould attempt to *levy* money by its own authority, have always aſſigned to the Crown the *application* of money.

As to "the adminiſtration of juſtice," the Judges ought, in a well regulated ſtate, to be equally independent of the executive and legiſlative powers. Thus, in *England*, Judges hold their commiſſions from the Crown "*during good behaviour*," and have ſalaries ſuitable to their dignity ſettled on them by Parliament. The purity of the courts of law, ſince this eſtabliſhment, is a proof of the wiſdom with which it was made. But, in theſe colonies, how fruitleſs has been every attempt to have the Judges appointed "*during good behaviour?*" Yet, whoever conſiders the matter, will ſoon perceive that *ſuch commiſſions* are, beyond all compariſon, more neceſſary in theſe colonies than they were in *England*.

The chief danger to the ſubject *there* aroſe from the arbitrary *deſigns of the Crown*, but *here* the time may come when we may have to contend with the *deſigns of the Crown and of a mighty kingdom*. What then muſt be our chance when the laws of life and death are to be ſpoken by Judges totally dependent on *that Crown* and *that kingdom*, ſent over perhaps *from thence*, filled with *Britiſh prejudices*, and *backed by a* STANDING *army*, ſupported out of OUR OWN pockets, to "aſſert and maintain" OUR OWN "dependence and obedience."

But ſuppoſing that, through the extreme lenity that will prevail in the govenment *through all future ages*, theſe colonies will never behold any thing like the campaign of Chief Juſtice *Jefferys*, yet what innumerable acts of injuſtice may be committed, and how fatally may the principles of liberty be ſapped, by a ſucceſſion of Judges *utterly independent of the people?* Before ſuch Judges the ſupple wretches who cheerfully join in avowing ſentiments inconſiſtent with freedom will always meet with ſmiles, while the honeſt and brave men, who diſdain to ſacrifice their native land to their own advantage, but on every occaſion boldly vindicate her cauſe, will conſtantly be regarded with frowns.

There are two other conſiderations relating to this head that deſerve the moſt ſerious attention.

By the late act the Officers of the Cuſtoms are "empowered to enter into any HOUSE, warehouſe, ſhop, cellar, or other place, in the *Britiſh* colonies or plantations in *America*, to ſearch for or ſeize prohibited or unaccuſtomed goods," *&c.* on "writs granted by the Superiour or Supreme Court of Juſtice having juriſdiction within ſuch colony or plantation reſpectively."

If we only reflect that the Judges of theſe Courts are to be *during pleaſure*, that they are to have "*adequate proviſion*" made for them, which is to continue *during their complaiſant behaviour*, that they may be *ſtrangers* to theſe colonies, what an engine of oppreſſion may this authority be in ſuch hands?

I am well aware that writs of this kind may be granted at home, under the ſeal of the Court of Exchequer; but I know alſo that the greateſt aſſerters of the rights of *Engliſhmen* have always ſtrenuouſly contended that *ſuch a power* was dangerous to freedom, and expreſſly contrary to the common law, which ever regarded a man's *houſe* as his caſtle, or a place of perfect ſecurity.

If ſuch a power was in the leaſt degree dangerous *there*, it muſt be utterly deſtructive to liberty *here*; for the people there have two ſecurities againſt the undue exerciſe of this power by the Crown, which are wanting with us if the late act takes place. In the firſt place, if any injuſtice is done *there*, the perſon injured may bring his action againſt the offender, and have it tried before INDEPENDENT JUDGES, who are * NO PARTIES IN COMMITTING THE INJURY. *Here* he muſt have it tried before DEPENDENT JUDGES, being the men WHO GRANTED THE WRIT.

To ſay that the cauſe is to be tried by a jury can never reconcile men, who have any idea of freedom, to *ſuch a power*; for we know that ſheriffs in almoſt every colony on this continent are totally dependent on the Crown, and packing of juries has been frequently practiſed even in the capital of the *Britiſh* empire. Even if juries are well inclined, we have too many inſtances of the influence of overbearing unjuſt Judges upon them. The brave and wiſe men who accompliſhed the Revolution thought the *independency of Judges* eſſential to freedom.

The other ſecurity which the people have at home, but which we ſhall want here, is this: If this power is abuſed *there*, the Parliament, the grand reſource of the oppreſſed people, is ready to afford relief. Redreſs of grievances muſt precede grants of money. But what regard can *we* expect to have paid to our Aſſemblies when they will not hold even the puny privilege of *French* Parliaments; that of regiſtering, before they are put in execution, the edicts that take away our money?

The ſecond conſideration above hinted at is this: There is a confuſion in our laws that is quite unknown in *Great Britain*. As this cannot be deſcribed in a more clear or exact manner than has been done by the ingenious author of the hiſtory of *New York*, I beg leave to uſe his words: "The ſtate of our laws opens a door to much controverſy. The *uncertainty*, with reſpect to them, RENDERS PROPERTY PRECARIOUS, and GREATLY EXPOSES US TO THE ARBITRARY DECISION OF BAD JUDGES. The common law of *England* is generally received, together with ſuch ſtatutes as were enacted before we had a Legiſlature of our own; but our courts EXERCISE A SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY in determining *what parts of the common and ſtatute law* ought to be extended, for it muſt be admitted that the *difference of circumſtances* neceſſarily requires us, in ſome caſes, *to* REJECT *the determination of both*. In many inſtances they have alſo extended even acts of Parliament paſſed ſince we had a diſtinct Legiſlature, *which is greatly adding to our confuſion*. The practice of our courts is no leſs *uncertain* than the law: Some of the *Engliſh* rules are adopted, others rejected. Two things therefore ſeem to be ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY for the PUBLICK SECURITY: Firſt, the paſſing an act for ſettling the extent of the *Engliſh* laws; ſecondly, that the courts ordain a general ſet of rules for the regulation of the practice."

How eaſy it will be, under this "ſtate of our laws," for an artful Judge to act in the moſt arbitrary manner, and yet cover his conduct under ſpecious pretences, and how difficult it will be for the injured people to obtain relief, may be readily perceived. We may take a voyage of 3000 miles to complain, and, after the trouble and hazard we have undergone, we may be told that the collection of the revenue, and maintenance of the prerogative, muſt not be diſcouraged; and if the miſbehaviour is ſo groſs as to admit of no juſtification, it may be ſaid that it was an error in judgment only, ariſing from the confuſion of our laws, and the zeal of the King's ſervants to do their duty.

If the commiſſions of Judges are *during the pleaſure of the Crown*, yet if their ſalaries are *during the pleaſure of the people* there will be *ſome check* upon their conduct: Few men will conſent to draw on themſelves the hatred and contempt of thoſe among whom they live for the empty honour of being Judges; it is the ſordid love of gain that tempts men to turn their backs on virtue, and pay their homage where they ought not.

As to the third particular, "the ſupport of civil government," few words will be ſufficient: Every man of the leaſt underſtanding muſt know that the *executive* power may be exerciſed in a manner ſo diſagreeable and harraſſing to the people that it is abſolutely requiſite that *they* ſhould be enabled, by the gentleſt method which human policy has yet been ingenious enough to invent, that is *by ſhutting their hands*, to "ADMONISH" (as Mr. *Hume* ſays) certain perſons "OF THEIR DUTY."

What ſhall we now think when, upon looking into the late act, we find the Aſſemblies of theſe provinces thereby ſtripped of their authority *on theſe ſeveral heads?* The *declared* intention of the act is "that a revenue ſhould be raiſed IN HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS IN AMERICA, for making a more certain and adequate proviſion *for defraying the charge of* THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, and *the ſupport of* CIVIL GOVERNMENT, in ſuch provinces where it ſhall be found neceſſary, and *towards further defraying the expenſes of* DEFENDING, PROTECTING, AND SECURING, THE SAID DOMINIONS.

Let the reader pauſe here one moment, and reflect whether the colony in which *he* lives has not made ſuch "certain and adequate proviſion" *for theſe purpoſes* as is *by the colony judged ſuitable to its abilities, and all other circumſtances*. Then let him reflect whether if this act takes place money is not to be raiſed on *that* colony *without its conſent*, to make "proviſion" *for theſe purpoſes* which *it does not judge to be ſuitable to its abilities, and all other circumſtances*. Laſtly, let him reflect whether the people of that country are not in a ſtate of the moſt abject ſlavery *whoſe property may be taken from them* under the notion of right, *when they have refuſed to give it.*

For my part, I think I have good reaſon for vindicating the honour of the Aſſemblies on this continent, by publickly aſſerting that THEY *have made as "certain and adequate proviſion" for the purpoſes above mentioned as they ought to have made*, and that it ſhould not be preſumed that they will not do it hereafter. Why then ſhould *theſe moſt important truſts* be wreſted out of their hands? Why ſhould they not now be permitted to enjoy that authority which they have exerciſed from the firſt ſettlement of theſe colonies? Why ſhould they be ſcandalized by this innovation, when their reſpective provinces are now, and will be for ſeveral years, labouring under loads of debt, impoſed on them for the very purpoſe now ſpoken of? Why ſhould all the inhabitants of theſe colonies be, with the utmoſt indignity, treated as a herd of deſpicable ſtupid wretches, ſo utterly void of common ſenſe that they will not even make "adequate proviſion" for the "adminiſtration of juſtice and the ſupport of civil government" among them, or for their own "defence," though without ſuch "proviſion" every people muſt inevitably be overwhelmed with anarchy and deſtruction? Is it poſſible to form an idea of a ſlavery more *complete*, more *miſerable*, more *diſgraceful*, than that of a people, where *juſtice is adminiſtered*, *government exerciſed*, and a *ſtanding army maintained*, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PEOPLE, and yet WITHOUT THE LEAST DEPENDENCE UPON THEM? If we can find no relief from this infamous ſituation, let Mr. *Grenville* ſet his fertile fancy again at work; and as by one exertion of it he has ſtripped us of our *property* and *liberty*, let him by another deprive us of our *underſtanding*, that, unconſcious of what we *have been* or *are*, and ungoaded by tormenting reflections, we may bow down our necks, with all the ſtupid ſerenity of ſervitude, to any drudgery which our lords and maſters ſhall pleaſe to command.

When the charges of the "adminiſtration of juſtice," the "ſupport of civil government," and the expenſes of "defending, protecting, and ſecuring" us, are provided for, I ſhould be glad to know upon *what occaſions* the Crown will ever call our Aſſemblies together. Some few of them may meet of their own accord, by virtue of their charters; but what will they have to do, when they are met? To what ſhadows will they be reduced? The men whoſe deliberations heretofore had an influence on every matter relating to the *liberty* and *happineſs* of themſelves and their conſtituents, and whoſe authority in domeſtick affairs at leaſt might well be compared to that of *Roman* Senators, will *now* find their deliberations of no more conſequence than thoſe of *conſtables*. They may *perhaps* be allowed to make laws *for the yoking of hogs*, or *pounding of ſtray cattle*. Their influence will hardly be permitted to extend *ſo high* as the *keeping roads in repair*, as *that buſineſs* may more properly be executed by thoſe who receive the publick caſh.

One moſt memorable example in hiſtory is ſo applicable to the point now inſiſted on that it will form a juſt concluſion of the obſervations that have been made: *Spain* was once free; their *Cortes* reſembled our Parliaments; no money could be raiſed on the ſubject *without their conſent*. One of their Kings having received a grant from them to maintain a war againſt the *Moors*, deſired that if the ſum which they had given ſhould not be ſufficient he might be allowed, for that emergency only, to raiſe more money, *without aſſembling the Cortes*. The requeſt was violently oppoſed by the beſt and wiſeſt men in the Aſſembly. It was, however, complied with by the votes of a majority; and this ſingle conceſſion was a *precedent* for other conceſſions of the like kind, until, at laſt, the Crown obtained a general power of raiſing money, in caſes of *neceſſity*. From that period the *Cortes* ceaſed to be *uſeful*, and the *people* ceaſed to be *free*.

Venienti occurrite morbo.

Oppoſe a diſeaſe at its beginning.

A FARMER.

* *Shakeſpeare.*

* *The writs for ſearching houſes in* England *are to be granted under the ſeal of the Court of Exchequer, according to the ſtatute, and that ſeal is kept by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.* 4 *Inſt.*

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

A DIALOGUE *between a candidate for the borough of* ——, *and* HODGE, *a farrier of that place.*

Candidate.

YOUR moſt humble ſervant, good Mr. Hodge; I am heartily glad to ſee you, and hope you are well; prythee give me your hand?

Hodge. My hond is too black, as your Honnur may zee, to gee to zuch a vine Gentlemon.

Cand. Thy hand is as white as mine; prythee give it me?

Hodge. Naa, Meaſter, ye conna perſwaade me that black is white. Who'ad be vool then?

Cand. I don't mind the colour of thy hands; thou art a very honeſt man, and the beſt farrier in the county, and ſhalt have the ſhoeing of all my horſes. How does thy wife do?

Hodge. My wife, an pleaſe your Honnur, does like other women; zhe will ha her own way, or ſcold zo very loud I conna hear my own hammer.

Cand. Well, well, you know how to put a ſtop to her ſcolding. But, dear Mr. Hodge, you can tell the reaſon of my waiting upon you; you can gueſs at my buſineſs.

Hodge. It duna become zuch poor men as me to gueſs at the buſineſs of zuch vine Gentlemen as your Honnur.

Cand. Why, Mr. Hodge, you know that a General Election draws now very near, and I wait upon you to requeſt the favour of your vote and intereſt to repreſent this ancient borough again in Parliament.

Hodge. Zhou'd I gee your Honour my voate and intereſt, what zarvice will that be to me?

Cand. Why thou ſhalt be my farrier, and have the ſhoeing of all my horſes, and I keep a great number; and, beſides that, I will make thee a handſome compliment.

Hodge. That's zomthing, Zir; and yet all that I con earn by hard laabor wunna maake the pwoot boyl, all zorts of proviſions are zo very dear. Conna your Honnur do zomthing for us poor volks in Parliament, that we mayna ſtarve?

Cand. Why I promiſe thee, dear Hodge, if I am returned again for this borough to Parliament I will bring a bill into the Houſe that ſhall make proviſions as cheap and plenty as ever thou kneweſt them in all thy life.

Hodge. Adzooks, Meaſter, now you zen zomthing; but does your Honnur think ye con maake provizions zo cheap an plenty as ye zain?

Cand. I can, dear Hodge, as eaſily as thou canſt make a horſe ſhoe.

Hodge. Naa then, Meaſter, ye zhanna ha my voate that's vlut?

Cand. Not have thy vote, dear Hodge, becauſe I promiſe thee to make proviſions ſo very cheap!

Hodge. Noa, noa, Meaſter, not becaze ye now promizen to maake provizions cheap, but becazee ye zen ye con maake them zo as eaſily as I con maake a horze zhoe, and yet did na maake them zo laſt year. Why, Meaſter, can you think I am zuch a vool as to believe what you ha zain before what you ha done! Ye zhall ha none of my voate, nor zhall be choſen for this borough again an I con help it; an therefore goe ye out of my dwelling directly, or I zhall nail a pair of horze zhoos on yer heels.

A CORRESPONDENT ſays he was an ear witneſs to the following whimſical dialogue between a ſhort Gentleman and a tall Lady with a grenadier hat, in the pit of Drury Lane theatre, one evening this week.

"*Gent.* Be ſo kind, Madam, as to pull off your hat.

Lady. What a ridiculous requeſt! Did you ever know, Sir, the Ladies take off their hats in a playhouſe?

Gent. I am ſo ſhort, Madam, that I can ſee nothing unleſs you will be ſo obliging.

Lady. Then, Sir, you ſhould not have come here until you were taller.

Gent. (very gravely) Madam, I did not make myſelf.

Lady. (imitating him) Nor did I *make* my hat, Sir.

Gent. (angrily) I pity the man, Madam, that has made you his wife.

Lady (laughing) I fear, Sir, the Lady who may make you her huſband will *make* you ſomething elſe."

This occaſioned a loud laugh from the perſons near them, and the poor Gentleman was ſo abaſhed that he made no further reply.

Our correſpondent adds: "Perhaps it will hardly be credited when I aſſert that the Lady is a married woman of virtue and reputation, though too fond of the *bon ton*."

A SOLILOQUY *on* DEATH.

By Miſs S. P.

TO DIE is but to take a laſt farewell
Of life, and all its tranſitory cares,
To cloſe our eyes, and ſhut out day for ever;
Thus much we know, and that this frail exiſtence
Shall to its ſiſter earth again return,
To pulverize, and be diſſolv'd to nought.
To DIE (however awful ſeems the ſound)
Is but to lay us peaceful down to reſt,
Sink into ſleep, and waken in ETERNITY.
Whence then proceeds this coward fear of death,
Theſe conſcience-working pangs that plague us all,
And make us ſink, even to the grave itſelf,
At the bare mention? Has not that GREAT CAUSE,
The ETERNAL ONE, whoſe wiſdom cannot err,
From the beginning of the earlieſt time,
Declar'd that man, and all his race, ſhould die?
'Tis the eſſential paſſport that muſt bring
(No matter when, or how, or ſoon, or late)
All nature to that never ending ſtate
Which immortality alone can give.
The ſoul then, as inſtructed from above,
Soon as it quits its lifeleſs clay cold corſe,
Mounts on the borrow'd ſilver plumes of Heaven,
Thro' chequering clouds, and ſoars above the ſtars.
But, oh! who dare inquire its fate decreed?
For Heaven that knowledge interdicts to man,
And ſtupifies the buſy wandering ſenſe
That may attempt this ſecret to explore.

To make FLAX *as ſoft as* SILK.

TAKE what quantity of flax you pleaſe, but let it be of the beſt and cleaneſt, prepared ready for ſpinning; then take freſh calf's dung, as much as will encloſe the quantity of flax you intend to ſoften; let it lie thus covered for five or ſix hours to be ſoaked; then waſh it clean, and it will be as ſoft as ſilk, and be fit to be ſpun to the fineſt thread.

HALIFAX, *Dec.* 24.

IT is reported that the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, our Governour, is appointed to the government of New York, in the room of Sir Henry Moore, Bart. who reſigns.

BOSTON, *January* 25.

Since the arrival of the laſt mail it has been reported that the political publications in the papers of this town, in Auguſt and September laſt, are greatly reſented in London.

We hear that at the late meeting of the inhabitants of this town the ſcheme propoſed by the committee for employing the poor women and children of this town was unanimouſly agreed to, and that the thanks of the town were voted to the committee for their ſervices.

We can inform the publick that millſtones and grindſtones, equal, if not ſuperiour, to Britiſh, are now to be had among ourſelves, in ſuch quantities as will diſcourage any import of the latter; and that our lapidaries may be ſoon ſupplied with beryls, topazes, amethyſts, garnets, cryſtals, &c. &c. found in New England, ſamples of the ſeveral ſorts in the rough having been ſhown upon Change, and ſeveral rings embelliſhed with the ſame ſorts cut here have been ſold to Gentlemen of taſte, who eſteem them not inferiour to what is imported from England. Experiments have alſo been made in pieces of marble, taken from our eaſtern quarries, by a Gentleman of ingenuity in this town, which is found to have all the good qualities of the marble brought us from the Mediterranean.

The manufacturer of the paper upon which our news was printed for 18 months paſt has acquainted us that the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns are ſo intent upon ſaving the rags for his mills that he now receives more tuns than he did hundreds before the bounty was given by the Britiſh Parliament.

The preſent ſpirit of the people of the colonies to invent and promote manufactures is ſuch, and the late diſcoveries ſo many and important, as may lead us to hope that Providence intends great things in ſome future time for this at preſent diſtreſſed and burthened continent.

We hear the towns of Chelmsford, Weſford, Groton, Harvard, Aſhley, Eaſton, Wareham, and Medway, have unanimouſly come into the late regulations reſpecting economy, &c.

One of the firſt things done by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the preſent ſeſſion of the General Court, as appears by their printed journals, was the appointment of a committee to conſider the ſtate of the province. The charter of the province, and divers ancient acts of Parliament eſtabliſhing the rights of ſubjects, were read in the Houſe; as well as the late acts of Parliament eſtabliſhing a revenue in America, and the commiſſions of the Gentlemen appointed Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms reſiding here. The aforementioned committee reported to the Houſe a letter to their Agent Mr. De Berdt, which, after long deliberation and debate, was accepted by a large majority. Afterwards the ſame committee reported a humble petition to his Majeſty, which was in like manner accepted; as were alſo letters to divers of the Britiſh Nobility, upon the important ſubject of a taxation of the colonies, without any poſſibility of their having a repreſentation in the Britiſh Parliament. We are told by ſome Gentlemen, who have attended in the gallery, that this matter is treated in the Houſe with the greateſt ſeriouſneſs. It is hoped that the colonies will be united in their humble ſupplications to his Majeſty for relief, as there is a greater encouragement to hope for ſucceſs, ſince, by the publication in the laſt week's papers, it appears that the ſentiments of the greateſt lawyer in the nation are in their favour.

Next Tueſday is aſſigned by the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives to conſider of what applications may be proper to make to the other colonies to join in ſimilar addreſſes for relief from our preſent burthens and grievances.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of family, fortune, and great abilities, in a remote ſouthern colony, to his friend in this town, dated December 5, 1767.

Dear Sir,

"The liberties of our common country appear to me to be at this moment expoſed to the moſt imminent danger, but whenever the cauſe of American freedom is to be vindicated I look towards the province of the Maſſachuſets Bay; ſhe muſt, as ſhe has hitherto done, firſt kindle the ſacred flame that on ſuch occaſions muſt warm and illuminate this continent. Words are wanting to expreſs my ſenſe of the vigilance, perſeverance, ſpirit, prudence, reſolution, and firmneſs, with which your province has diſtinguiſhed herſelf in our unhappy times. May GOD ever grant her noble labours a ſucceſsful iſſue. Our cauſe is a cauſe of the higheſt dignity. It is nothing leſs than to maintain the liberty with which Heaven itſelf hath made us free. I hope it will not be diſgraced in any colony by a ſingle raſh ſtep. We have conſtitutional methods of ſeeking redreſs, and they are the beſt methods."

We have the pleaſure of informing the publick that ſeveral of his Majeſty's Council, and many of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, now ſitting, appear completely clothed in the manufacture of this country; a number of the Clergy are alſo clothed, and clothing themſelves therewith. Such examples cannot fail to excite the imitation of others, at a time when it is univerſally agreed that the political ſalvation of this continent depends upon promoting frugality and manufactures.

We are told that a letter, lately forwarded to Mr. De Berdt, makes mention of the act for ſuſpending the legiſlative power of the Aſſembly of New York, and alſo the propoſal of applying for an Epiſcopate in America.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 4.

At a ſtated meeting of the Society on Monday laſt the following premiums, as adjudged by the committee, were ordered to be paid:

James Vautie, for erecting a ſtocking loom,	10l.
George Fretag, do.	10l.
Peter Chapell, the greateſt number of pairs of wove ſtockings for the year 1767, 292 pair,	10l.
Stephanus Hunt, Weſt Cheſter county, for the greateſt number of bee hives kept over laſt ſeaſon, 22,	12l.

The proof relating to the cheeſe was incomplete.

A fine piece of linen being ſhown to the ſociety, which was ſpun by a young Lady of this city, it was ordered that a medal be preſented to her, as an encourager of frugality and induſtry.

Several propoſals for premiums, and the encouragement of manufactures, were conſidered, and referred to a committee of ten Gentlemen, who are to meet at Bolton and Sigell's on Tueſday the 9th inſtant at 6 in the evening, and to report to next dated meeting. Any propoſals on this ſubject are deſired to be put to the ſecretary, or delivered in to the committee,

It is expected that all the members of the Society will ſtrictly adhere to their engagements againſt eating lamb before the firſt of May next; and it is earneſtly wiſhed that all others would abſtain from this article, as it would promote induſtry, and aſſiſt in clothing our numerous poor.

On Tueſday the 2d inſtant, at a full meeting of the inhabitants of this city, the report of the committee appointed to conſider means for promoting frugality, induſtry, and employing our tradeſmen and poor, was delivered, approved of, and directions given for carrying the ſame into execution.

We hear that the ferry boat at the Blazing Star, in paſſing over from thence on Thurſday laſt, for Staten Iſland, with four paſſengers, four boatmen, and four horſes, were drove by the violence of the wind on to a ſmall iſland of marſh in the mouth of the Freſhkills, not far diſtant from the ferry, where the boat filled with water, and three of the horſes were loſt. The people continued in a dreadful ſituation all that very cold night. When they were taken off the next morning (about nine o'clock) two of them were periſhed, and moſt of the others ſo froze as to make it doubtful whether they will recover.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 11.

Extract of a letter from Carliſle, *containing a full account of the taking and reſcue of* Frederick Stump.

"Captain William Patterſon, lately in the Provincial ſervice, now living on Juniata, about 20 miles from Frederick Stump's, hearing of the murder committed by him and his ſervant on the bodies of a number of Indians, engaged 19 men, at two ſhillings and ſixpence a day wages, to go with him to take them. On their approach Stump fled to the woods, but Patterſon pretended to the people in the houſe that he came there to get Stump to go with them and kill the Indians at the Great Iſland. This decoy had the deſired effect. Some one went out, found and brought Stump to the houſe. On his coming in Patterſon arreſted, bound, and brought him, with his ſervant (John Ironcutter) without delay, to Carliſle goal, where he was lodged on Saturday evening, the 23d ult. The court juſt then concluding, all the Juſtices were in town. The Monday morning following the Sheriff was preparing to carry him to Philadelphia, agreeable to the expreſs mandate of the Chief Juſtice's warrant; but a doubt aroſe between the Juſtices and town's people, as is pretended, whether the Sheriff had a right to remove him, he being committed to their gaol by two Juſtices, Armſtrong and Miller, but the truth was they apprehended a deſign to try him at Philadelphia, though the Chief Juſtice's warrant expreſſly commanded that he ſhould be brought down for examination, and thereupon the Sheriff was directed not to proceed in his duty.

"Wedneſday ſeveral Juſtices again met, to conſult about ſending him down. While they were conſulting about 40 of the country people aſſembled, and marched near the town, declaring they would take him out of goal, as they underſtood he was to be taken to Philadelphia. A Gentleman adviſed them not to go into town, but to ſend in two of their party, to know the ſentiments of the Magiſtrates on that head. The two meſſengers came into town, and received aſſurances from the Magiſtrates and Sheriff that Stump ſhould not be ſent to Philadelphia, but receive his trial at Carliſle; upon which the meſſengers returned, and the company diſperſed and went to their reſpective dwellings.

"Thus matters quietly reſted until Friday, when a company from Shearman's Valley (about 15 miles from Carliſle) and Stump's neighbourhood, aſſembled, and came near the town, about eight of whom came in by couples. The two firſt that entered the priſon aſked the goaler for a dram, or ſome liquor; which he went to get for them, and when he brought it the others entered. They directly drew a cutlaſs, and preſented a piſtol, ſwearing they would kill him if he reſiſted or made the leaſt noiſe; the ſame care was taken as to the gaoler's wife. Immediately came up the general company, of about 60 armed men, and ſurrounded the gaol. The rioters within had a ſledge crow bar, and axe, with which (as ſome ſay) they broke the inner gaol door, while others aſſert that they had procured the keys of the dungeon from a girl in the goal. They proceeded down to the dungeon where Stump lay handcuffed, the chain which faſtened him to the floor having been taken off two days before. They then brought him up. In the mean time came the Sheriff, Colonel John Armſtrong, Robert Miller, Eſq; and Parſon Steel, who were admitted within the circle of the armed men round the goal; but not knowing of the others within, went on the ſteps of the goal, and declared they would defend it with their lives. By this time thoſe within came with Stump to the door. The Sheriff ſeizing him, one of the men made a thruſt at him with his cutlaſs, which paſſed cloſe by his throat; and immediately the whole body ſurrounded the Sheriff and Juſtices, and carried them to the middle of the ſtreet, but happily did not touch a hair of their heads, and went off with Stump, greatly ſhouting, but firſt took him to a ſmith, whom they obliged to cut off his irons, and then departed with him.

"After they left the town Parſon Steel, Parſon Boocher, a German, and ſeveral others, followed them about two miles, perſuading them to bring back the priſoner. About one half of the company agreed that if the Sheriff and Juſtices would give proper ſecurity that Stump ſhould not be taken to Philadelphia they would bring him back, upon which Mr. Steel and the others returned to the Sheriff and Juſtices and told them what had paſſed. The Sheriff and Juſtices immediately went after them, and overtook about one half of the company; but the reſt, with Stump, were gone over the hills to Shearman's Valley.

"Some of them declared they would give Mr. Patterſon the intereſt of his two hundred pounds reward, which ſhould not be of any ſervice to him; and great danger is now apprehended to his perſon and property, for his upright and ſpirited behaviour in the cauſe of virtue and his country.

"N. B. John Ironcutter was alſo reſcued, and carried off with Stump."

By a Gentleman who left Carliſle laſt Thurſday we are informed that the Sheriff, Clergy, Magiſtrates, and ſeveral other reputable inhabitants, had been to Shearman's Valley, among the people that reſcued Frederick Stump, and repreſented to them the conſequences of their conduct in ſuch a manner that they ſeemed convinced of their errour, and promiſed to deliver him up in three days; and that it was expected they would bring him back as laſt Friday night.

By another Gentleman, arrived ſince from Lancaſter county, we are informed that the inhabitants on the frontiers were ſo alarmed at what had happened that many of them had left their places; and that Captain Patterſon, being threatened by the reſcuers of Stump, was obliged to keep a guard in his houſe night and day.

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, *February* 5, 1767.

"The inhabitants on our frontiers are much afraid of an Indian war. I ſaw a man this day who told me that ſome Indians came to the houſe of his neighbour, at the mouth of Juniata, and told him that it would be beſt for the inhabitants thereabouts to fly that country, unleſs they choſe to be ſcalped, as they (the Indians) in leſs than two moons, as they expreſſed it, would come among them there for that purpoſe; this was ſome weeks before Stump killed the Indians. The ſame man further told me that he had traded among the Indians for many years, and not a winter paſſed in that time in which multitudes of them were not ſeen amongſt the white people, which was not the caſe this winter, and which he ſays is an infallible ſign of an Indian war. He likewiſe ſaid that in conſequence of the declaration of the Indians about 150 of the frontier inhabitants are come, and coming, to this ſide of the Suſquehannah, with all their houſehold goods and cattle. This is an undoubted truth."

Since our laſt came to town Captain Robertſon, late of the ſloop Sally and Betſey, of this port, who informs that on the 17th of October he ſailed from the Bay of Honduras, loaded with logwood for this place; that on the 22d of November, being then in ſoundings, a moſt violent gale of wind came on, attended with a very high ſea; that on the 23d, as he was lying to under a balance reefed mainſail, he ſhipped a heavy ſea, which hove the veſſel on her beam ends, carried away his main boom, gaff, companion, binnacle, compaſſes, tiller, quarter deck rails, ſtanchions, &c. ſtove his ſtarboard quarter, and ſtove the boat and cabouſe all to pieces, waſhed the jib from the boltſprit, though it was handed, and left the veſſel a mere wreck; in this ſituation ſhe lay till the mainſail gave way, when ſhe righted, having near ſix feet water in the hold; two of the hands were alſo waſhed overboard, one of whom was drowned; that they immediately got to work at the pumps, but they ſoon choked, ſo that it was ſixteen hours before they got her free, during which they hove upwards of twenty five tuns of logwood overboard, when he received a violent contuſion in his left arm, and one of his people was ſo much bruiſed as rendered them incapable of giving any aſſiſtance; that every thing in the cabin was overſet and broke to pieces, amongſt the reſt the only ſpare compaſs remaining; that the gale continued till the 26th, and the veſſel frequently ſhipping ſeas, obliged them to keep one pump, and ſometimes both, conſtantly going; in this condition, without ſails or compaſs, the ſchooner Fox, Captain David Mumford, luckily hove in ſight, and about eleven o'clock that night took them on board and carried them to Barbados. When Captain Robertſon left the wreck ſhe had ſix feet water in her hold, and the crew were ſo much fatigued with pumping that it was merely impoſſible for them to have held out above twelve hours longer.

Captain Peel, from Cork, January 1ſt, in lat. 36: 12, lon. 72: 45, ſpoke a ſhip, Captain Turner, from Jamaica for Maryland, and as he was endeavouring to get ſome proviſions from her, of which he was in want, the ſhip ran foul of him, ſtove in his bow, carried away his cathead and fore chains, and did him other damage; at the ſame time two of his lads, thinking the veſſel would ſink, attempted to get on board the ſhip, when one of them fell into the ſea, and was drowned. On the 3d, about twenty leagues from the land, he ſpoke a brig, Captain Fletcher, from Maryland for Marſeilles, and the General Wolfe, Captain M'Lane, from Virginia for Londonderry, three days out, all well.

Our river is now ſo clear of ice that ſeveral veſſels have come up, and others gone down.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 10.

On Tuesday last the remains of the Honourable FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Esq; deceased, were interred in our church. His funeral was attended by the Honourable the President and several members of his Majesty's Council, the Honourable the Speaker, the Treasurer, his Majesty's Attorney General, all the Gentlemen in this city and its neighbourhood, and the Militia under arms, to testify the respect due to the memory of so worthy a Governour. After the funeral service, the Militia made three discharges over the place of interment.

ARRIVALS *from* VIRGINIA.

At Barbados, the Captains Laudon, Stanwood, Shore, and Latimore. At Antigua, the Captains Crew and Armistead.

Mess. PURDIE & DIXON,

I UNDERSTAND the reason of the late order of our Corporation, to deliver in a list of tithables, is to fix how much per poll is to be paid to defray the expense of the smallpox patients; but I beg leave of their Worships, and you, to inquire if they are empowered to tax as they please: If so, I would propose that twenty pounds should be paid by each of the persons who were instrumental in bringing the said disorder among us. And I further offer to their consideration whether the poor can, or ought, to pay so much as the rich: There are many people in this town who have (perhaps) four or five tithables, which their business obliges them to keep employed, and can hardly live. If possible, let the disturbers of our peace be punished, and let not the innocent suffer for the guilty. Yours, &c.

T. O. M.

Entered in the district of Accomack.

Jan. 15. Betsey and Esther, Stephen Sampson, from Madeira, with 10 hhds. and 16 quarter casks of wine.

16. Abigail, Samuel Snow, from Bolton, with 2 barrels of mackerel, 1 barrel of cod, 2 quintals of fish, 500 wt. of cheese, 1 hhd. of rum, 1 cask of molosses, 2 bolts of osnabrugs, 1 box of linens, checks, hosiery and haberdashery ware, 7 barrels of loaf sugar, and 3000 feet of pine boards.

Jan. 1. Polly, Linsford Morey, from Boston, with 5 barrels of rum, 2 barrels and 4 quintals of fish, 48 chairs, 1 riding chair, certain earthen ware, 2 casks of molosses, 3 barrels of brown sugar, 2 casks of hardware, 1 cask of gunpowder, 200 wt. of shot, 1 saw, 12 looking-glasses, 1 chest of woollens and linens, 3 barrels of sugar, and 6 passengers.

9. Success, Presgrave Kennet, from Nevis, with 1 hhd. of rum, and 24 hhds. and 1 tierce of molosses.

Entered in the upper district of James *river.*

March 8. Charlotte, Elisha Glover, from Boston, with 22 barrels of rum, 6 hhds. of salt, 72 axes, 2 boxes of chocolate, 1 barrel and a half of mackerel, 1 carriage and harness, 1 barrel of cheese, 4 cases of empty bottles, and sundry wooden-ware.

Cleared.

March 3. Industry, Arthur Sinclair, for Madeira, with 154 bushels of pease, 4500 bushels of corn, 14 bushels of beans, and 5100 staves.

7. Fame, William Williams, for Salem, with 1800 bushels of corn, 40 bushels of beans, 20 barrels of flower, and 10 bushels of wheat.

7. Industry, Richard Robinson, for Barbados, with 2261 bushels of corn, 535 bushels of pease, 45 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of flower, 40 barrels of bread, 3200 staves, 1600 hoops, 48,000 shingles, 2 hhds. of tobacco, and some live stock.

A LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Post Office at* HOBB's HOLE.

JOHN Ballantine, jun. merchant at Nomony, 3 letters. William Brown, Westmoreland. Hannah Corbin, Potowmack. John Everly Chubb, Westmoreland. James Davenport, Esq; Westmoreland. Judith Davis, near Tappahannock. Captain George Dobbie, Hobb's Hole. William Fauntleroy, jun. Richmond. Daniel Fitzhugh, merchant, Virginia. Doctor William Flood, Richmond. William Greenlaw, near Tappahannock. Thomas Bertrand Griffin, Rappahannock. Musco Garnet, Rappahannock. John Henshaw, Essex. Col. Richard Lee, Naval Officer, near Potowmack river, Virginia, 2 letters. David Loudon, Hobb's Hole. Elison Oliver, Rappahannock. Richard Parker, Richmond county. John Rowzie, Rappahannock. John Simpson, Westmoreland. Simon Sallard, Tappahannock. William Sydner, Rappahannock. John Semple, Attorney at Law, Virginia. John Vinie, on board the Justitia, 2 letters.

Advertisements.

WILLIAM and MARY College, *March* 9, 1768.

AS the publick have been informed, from proper authority, in the last week's paper, of the utter extirpation of the late destructive and expensive disorder, it is now desired and expected that the young Gentlemen will immediately return to the College, which it is hoped they may now do with the greatest security.

By order of the Society.

2 EMMANUEL JONES, Clerk.

On Wednesday *the* 23*d of this instant will be exposed to publick sale, for ready money, or unexceptionable bills of exchange, at the house of* David Galloway, *in* Northumberland *county,*

ABOUT 20 valuable *Virginia* born Slaves,

taken in execution by

2 The SHERIFF.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *March* 5, 1768.

ON *Tuesday* night, the 1st of this instant, broke adrift from a schooner belonging to the subscriber, coming down the bay, a small BOAT, with mulberry timbers, about 15 feet keel and 5 feet broad, has three seats and stern sheets in her, with holes for a mast in the two fore seats, painted red in the inside and white on the out, except two hearts on her stern, which are red; she has a piece of a six inch hawser (which she broke) made fast to a ring bolt at her bow, and a ring bolt at her stern, with swifter fore and aft, by way of fenders; there were likewise in her two pigs of iron, and a pair of oars lashed to her athwart with a piece of two inch old rope. It is supposed she is gone ashore between *Smith's Point* and *Great Wicomico*, or some where thereabout, as the wind blew very hard that art. Whoever finds the said boat, and brings her to me at *Hobb's Hole*, shall have Forty Shillings reward.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

To be SOLD *for ready cash, in consequence of a decree of* Gloucester *county court, on the* 1*st* Thursday *in the next month, at* Gloucester *court-house,*

ABOUT seven hundred acres of valuable LAND, which was the property of the late Dr. *John Symmer*, deceased, lying in *Kingston* parish, *Gloucester* county, near the head of *North* river, on which is a great deal of good timber, both oak and pine. The said land will be sold altogether or in parcels, as will best suit the purchasers. 4

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to balance accounts, for no further indulgence will be given. My son *Richard Peete* will attend courts for that purpose in *March* next, and those who do not meet and discharge their accounts will be put into an attorney's hand.—The plantation where the subscriber lived is to be rented, leased, or sold, and a quantity of corn to be disposed of. It is a convenient situation for a Doctor of Physick, or a merchant. For terms inquire of Mr. *Benjamin Clements*, or the subscriber.

SAMUEL PEETE.

Just imported in the ship LORD CAMDEN, *from* LONDON,

A Parcel of SEEDS,

To be sold by William Wills, *chirurgeon in* Richmond *town, and* John Donlevy *in* Petersburg, *viz.*

PEASE.
EARLY golden hotspur.
Early charlton.
Omeret hotspur.
Large blue & white rouncevals.
Spanish marrotoes.
Large marrowfats.
Nonpareils.
Bunch.
Sugar blues.
Dutch admiral.
Sallatine.

BEANS.
EARLY massagon.
Early Lisbon.
Broad Windsor.
Sandwich.
Tokers.
Long Kids.
White blossoms.
Long podded.
Kidney beans of all colours.

CABBAGE.
SUGARLOAF.
Battersea.
Russia.
Savoy.
Early Dutch.
Early Yorkshire.
Red.
Winter.
Colliflower.
Broccoli.
Broccoli colliflower.
Green, white, & yellow broccoli.
SHORT orange carrot.
Long orange do.
All sorts of cucumbers.
Parsley.
Parsnep.
Red ring turnip.
Summer turnip.
White round turnip.
London leek.
Summer and winter spinage.
Corn salad.
Red and white beet.
Italian and English celery.
Green and white endive.
Garden and water cresses.
Silesia lettuce.
Cabbage do.
Brown Dutch do.
Capuchin do.
White cos's do.
White and red onion.
Scarlet and salmon radish.
Nasturtium.

RUN away from the service of *Jonathan Watson*, Esq; at *Williamsburg*, a Mulatto boy named JAMES, the property of his Excellency Sir *Henry Moore*, Baronet, at *New York*. He is about 16 years of age, was taken up at *Hampton*, and discharged, as he pretends to be free, and is now supposed to be at *Norfolk*.

Whoever takes up the said boy, and delivers him at *Lester's* ferry, in *Charles City*, shall have Forty Shillings reward, besides what the law allows, and Five Pounds if taken out of the colony. 1

TAKEN up, in *Sussex*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, supposed to be branded on the near buttock 76, but so unintelligible that it is a doubt whether it is a brand or not; posted, and appraised to 6 l.

NATHANIEL NEWSUM.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a black mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, about 8 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail, has some saddle spots, and branded on the near buttock ꝟE; posted, and appraised to 5 l. 10 s.

MICHAEL WATSON.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a red cow, with a white face, had on a small bell, and marked with a crop, slit, and underkeel, in the right ear, and a smooth crop in the left. Also a red yearling, with a white face, unmarked. Posted, and appraised to 40 s.

JOHN NASH.

WHEREAS several small sums are due to me, as master of the Grammar School, by the statutes of the College, which when put together will make a sum not to be despised by ME, in my present circumstances, I beg the favour of the parents or guardians concerned to settle with and pay me, without giving me the trouble of bringing suits against the said parents and guardians, which may put them to more expense than the sums sued for. I have hitherto found no reason to expect payment without a personal application to particulars, which is not in my power; and therefore the necessity for this advertisement is too apparent for any person to imagine that an affront to him is intended.

6 JOSIAH JOHNSON.

N. B. Payment to Mr. *Blair*, the College Receiver, will be as agreeable as to the subscriber.

WANTED,

A YOUNG man, of a good character, capable of waiting in a Tavern; if he can write, it will be the more agreeable. Such a one will meet of good encouragement by inquiring at the Post Office.

*** Any person who has an active handy Negro fellow to hire, or dispose of on reasonable terms, may apply as above.

THERE is in the subscriber's warehouse at *Tappanannock* a box marked TR in a piece, No. 1, containing 100 feet of 8 by 10 WINDOW GLASS, imported last summer from *Bristol*, which the owner may have on paying charges. 2 JAMES LANG.

A SOBER, discreet, honest man, who can produce such a character, that understands the business of a DRAWER in a tavern, and can keep accounts, may hear of very good encouragement on applying to the Printer hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has got a remarkable good FERRY BOAT, at the place formerly known by the name of HOOD's, in *Prince George* county. Any person inclinable to cross *James* river at that place may depend upon the boat's being manned with hands able to carry her over any weather.

DAVID SCOTT.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Tuesday *the* 22*d of this month, at the dwelling-house of the late* William Waters, *deceased, in this city,*

11 valuable SLAVES,

and all the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said *William Waters*, deceased.

Three months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to

JOHN TAZEWELL, Executor.

Williamsburg, March 1, 1768.

To be SOLD *at* Goochland *court-house, on* Tuesday *the* 15*th of this instant* (March) *by virtue of a deed of trust from* Gideon Moss *to* Thomas Yuille, *merchant in* Halifax, *dated the* 19*th of* December *last,*

THE following LANDS, SLAVES, *&c. viz.* Four hundred acres of unimproved land, lying in *Goochland* county, on the branches of the *Byrd* and *Fork* creeks, and upon both sides of the three chopt road.

300 acres on the branches of *Little Byrd* creek, a great part of which is good for tobacco.

300 acres more on the *Byrd* creek, and 90 acres on *Fork* creek.

A Negro woman with three children, and sundry household goods.

Whoever inclines to purchase may see the lands, and be fully satisfied of the title, by applying to *Gideon Moss*, who lives convenient to all the tracts. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and good security to the said *Thomas Yuille*. 2 DAVID ROSS.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on* Thursday *the* 7*th of* April *next, on the premises,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, in *Prince George* county, containing 495 acres, well timbered, with a good stream of water running through it sufficient for a mill of any kind. The said land lies about two miles from *Cogin's Point*, on *James* river, and almost joins that land, is very good for all kinds of grain, tobacco, *&c.* and convenient to church, court, and trade. The said land will be surveyed, a plat made, and a deed given to the purchaser at the ensuing *April* court. Credit will be allowed for one half until the *Oyer* court in *June*, and for the other half until the *October* court following, the purchaser giving bond and security to

1 THOMAS PINCKARD.

To be SOLD *on the head of* Nansemond *river, on* Jernagan's *run, about three miles and a half from* Suffolk *town,*

A NEW well built double geered GRIST MILL, the house two stories high, esteemed as good brick work as any in the country, and laid on a foundation of stone; the stream is the best in the lower parts of *Virginia*, seldom or never wanting water, and navigable to the mill for flats; the dam is very strong, on 60 feet of which the water tumbles over. There is also annexed to the work a saw mill, and about 400 acres of land adjoining the mills, great part of which is very good, and has some valuable low grounds that want no further improvement than clearing. Likewise 561 acres, about 4 miles from the mills, remarkably well timbered with the very best pitch or spruce pine, not having a hill in the whole distance, which makes it convenient for supplying the saw mill with timber. There may be great profits made on this land by getting tar and turpentine, as well as sawing plank; and the mill would be very suitable for the wheat manufactory, as I imagine she would grind from 20 to 30,000 bushels of wheat in a year, and a great deal of grain comes to her to be ground for toll. I will give three years credit on having bond and approved security, or seven years on paying interest from the date of the bond. The mills may be had without the lands. Apply to the subscriber in *Suffolk*.

SAMUEL COHOON.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a brindled draught steer, about 10 years old, marked with two crops and two underkeels; posted, and appraised to 50 s.

BENJAMIN HUBBARD.

THERE is in the subscriber's store at *Portsmouth* a TRUNK marked B in a diamond, which the owner may have on paying charges.

JOHN GOODRICH.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamsburg, *on* Monday *the* 2*d day of* May *next,*

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION at *Capahosick* ferry, *York* county, containing about thirteen hundred acres, so well known, and so particularly described for its many advantages in a former advertisement. The time of payment to be made agreeable to the Hon. *William Nelson*, Esq; who will make it easy to the purchaser.

10 FRANCIS WILLIS.

To be SOLD *altogether or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers, by the subscriber in* Sussex *county,*

TWO TRACTS of LAND, one containing 990 acres, lies within three miles of the court-house, convenient to churches and mills, and fit for any kind of grain, very level, and mostly to clear, as there is only a small plantation on it. The other lies on the north side of *Nottoway* river, contains 323 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of Col. *William Allen*; it is fine land for tobacco, wheat, or corn, has cleared land sufficient for four hands, a barn and overseer's house, and a good orchard of early fruit. One half of the money to be paid at the acknowledgment, and the other half by *January* next, the purchasers giving bond and security to

JOHN MASON.

To be SOLD, *on* Tuesday *the 22d of* March *next (if fair, otherwise next fair day) at the late dwelling plantation of Mr.* Anderson Stith, *deceased, lying in* King William *county, on* Pamunkey *river, about three miles above* Page's *warehouse,*

TWENTY five choice picked SLAVES, being the remainder of the slaves belonging to Mr. *Stith*'s estate (all that were indifferent having been before sold) among whom is an excellent cook wench, and several very good house servants; the rest are chiefly fine fellows. Also will be sold the household and kitchen furniture, and the stocks of cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep, two yoke of large oxen, with the carts, ploughs, tools, &c. belonging to the estate. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to

4 JOANNA STITH, Executrix.

Imported in the last ships, and to be sold at JOHN CARTER's *store in* Williamsburg, *the following* GOODS, viz.

SAGATHIES, duroys, grandurells, black, white, and coloured jeans, black lasting, black silk satinet, black velvereta, black and coloured jennets, silk damascus, silk ginghams, durells for chair bottoms, plain and figured half yard dimities, yard wide dimity, Marseilles quilting, white counterpanes, corded dimity, plated stocks and stock tape, nankeen, India dimity, scarlet, queen's blue, and green furniture checks, blue and green flowered worsted perover for curtains, warpt and striped hollands, silk and cotton and cotton gowns, starrets, bed ticks and bed ticking, scarlet flannel, striped and white do. scarlet, blue, and yellow flowered serges for table covers, St. Jago cloths for do. yellow open canvas, silk handkerchiefs, red, purple, and blue cambrick handkerchiefs, Irish linens, table cloths and towelling, childrens packthread stays, jet coal necklaces, a large assortment of white French bead necklaces and ribands, cap wire, tortoiseshell rings, complete sets of china toy tea ware, large and small fiddles, flat and round shirt buttons, [illegible]d and white tapes, silk laces, livery lace, chair, saddle, and bed lace, bobbin, womens and girls satin bonnets and hats, childrens satin caps and feathers, black silk net gloves, womens purple and white French kid gloves, boys and girls gloves, silk and worsted breeches pieces, cotton, thread, and worsted stockings, purple and red Morocco shoes, blue and green plains, cotton and osnabrugs, Hill's bardana drops, pepper, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, indigo, fig, slate, and powder blue, marble washballs, shoe blacking, citron, coffee, double and single refined sugar, raisins, starch, linseed oil, nipple glasses and breast pipes, passage lanthorns, a variety of tin ware, cheese, rum, sugar, molosses, &c. &c.

To be SOLD *by the Subscriber,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in Isle of *Wight* county, containing by estimation 750 acres; whereon is a dwelling-house of brick, 40 by 30 feet, with a passage and four rooms on a floor, a new kitchen underpinned with brick, with a brick chimney and gable end, two Negro quarters, two good barns, the one 52 by 24, and the other 40 by 20 feet, a good stable, and sundry other out-houses. Also eleven hundred bearing apple trees of the choicest fruits, a great number of peach, and a variety of other fruit trees, such as apricots, plums, and cherries, of the most approved kinds. The situation of the place is very beautiful, from an extensive prospect on *James* river, and convenient to church, mills, &c. The land is well timbered, and part thereof very good, the soil being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, and other grain, particularly wheat, of which it produces exceeding fine, without manure.

Credit will be allowed for half of the purchase money until *April* 1769, and for the other half until *April* then next following. For further particulars inquire of

DOLPHIN DREW.

To be SOLD, *at private sale,*

SIX thousand five hundred acres of Land, in *Charles City* county, pleasantly situated on *James* river; four acres of land, with a water grist mill, on *Moyser*'s creek, in the same county; and 2000 acres of land in *Halifax* county. They will be sold altogether or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. These lands were the estate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his trustees) for the benefit of his creditors. As the sale of these lands has been before advertised, but not effected, it may not be improper to assure the publick that an absolute disposal of them is now intended, and that we shall at all times be ready to receive proposals for the whole or any part thereof. Mr. *John Christian*, who lives thereon, will show the lands in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH.
Tf JAMES BELSCHES.
JERMAN BAKER.

As the time limited for Mr. *Kennon*'s creditors to accede to the deed of trust made to us expires on the 13th of *March* next, it may not be amiss to desire their attention to that circumstance.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a black mare colt, about 4 feet high, about 2 years old last summer, with a large star in her forehead, some white hairs down her face, a snip on her nose, three white feet, but neither dockt nor branded; posted, and appraised to 25s.

4‖ WILLIAM MICHELL.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a black mare, about 4 feet 1 inch high, about 8 years old, with a sprig tail, has some white hairs in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock WG. 3

4‖ JOSEPH WOODSON.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a smutty gray horse, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is somewhat sleabitten, with a hanging mane and switch tail, but no brand perceivable; posted, and appraised to 8l. 3

4‖ WILLIAM FARRAR.

TAKEN up, in *Williamsburg*, a brindled heifer, about 3 years old, unmarked; posted, and appraised to 35s. 3

4 RICHARD HUNT SINGLETON.

To be SOLD *by the subscriber, on* Monday *the 2d of* May, *and entered on at* Christmas *next,*

THE LAND and PLANTATION whereon Mr. *George Booker* formerly lived, in *Amelia* county, on the upper side of *Flat* creek, and adjoining Mr. *Joseph Eggleston*'s, containing 573 acres, whereon is a very good dwelling-house, and all convenient out-houses, a very good apple and peach orchard, and in good order to work 3 or 4 hands. It is a very pleasant situation, the land lying as well as almost any in *Amelia* county, and is in a very good neighbourhood. One third of the purchase money to be paid down; and long credit, if required, may be had for the remainder, on giving bond, with good security, to

5‖ BENJAMIN SEAWELL, Jun.

N. B. Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in *Brunswick.*

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of valuable tobacco LAND, containing 519 acres, lying in *Albemarle* county, on *James* river, about 10 miles above the old court-house. There is belonging to the land about 20 acres of low grounds, and the high land is very rich; the plantation upon it is in good order for cropping, having several good tobacco houses, a dwelling-house, and other convenient out-houses, and an apple and peach orchard inferiour to none in the colony. There is likewise a pretty large copper still, well fixed, which will be sold with the land, if agreeable to the purchaser, to whom a good title will be made. For terms inquire of Mr. *Alexander M'Caul*, merchant at *Richmond*, or to the subscriber, within a mile of the premises.

6 NEILL CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD,

TWO LOTS of LAND in *Suffolk* town, situate on the main street, and joining the publick wharf; whereon are several large warehouses, a large dwelling-house, and other conveniences. For terms apply to 5

Tf LEMUEL RIDDICK.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than 20l. which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inspection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchase,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, six lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10l. each,		L. 4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's, *Williamsburg*, on the 4th *Thursday* in *April*, 1768

Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry interest from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and *Jerman Baker*, Esquires, managers, or any three of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit,*

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in *Amherst* county, to which an indisputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may best suit the purchasers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Esq; deceased, and lives in *Amherst* county) or to 50

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

A SCHEME,

For disposing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous situation of this estate is too well known to require a particular description, though it may be necessary to inform the publick that the obstructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will shortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the said towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both safe and easy for upwards of two hundred miles above the said Falls, and a communication opened to the western frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than sixty or seventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; so that the immense treasure of that valuable country must necessarily be brought to market to one or other of the abovesaid towns, which will occasionally raise the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the use of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each side, and 2000 acres of back land, the furthest part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L. 8000	
Inspection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchase,		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joseph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the south side, at 20 years purchase, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fishery on the south side, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25l. each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the south side of *James* river, in *Chesterfield* county,	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inspection, at 12 years purchase,		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do. at do.		780	65
Watson's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Ross, at do.		480	40
Thomas Youngbustand, at do.		540	45
James Rozer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherson & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fishery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 islands, on some of which are very valuable fisheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25l. each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north side of *James* river,	527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the south side of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5l. each,			L. 50,000

The said lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOE's in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Esq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Esquires, trustees for the same, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the trustees, also of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the subscriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.